### THE ATTACK ON MANILA

#### First Mail Report of the Operations in February.

GEN. H. G. OTIS' BRIGADE IN ACTION

Gallantry of Col. Funston and the Twentieth Kansas in the Fighting About Caloocan-This Regiment Fired Upon by Insurgent Patrols on the Night of February 4-Sharp Combats at Close Quarters with the Enemy-Maj. Bierer Wounded.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin has received the first mall report in regard to the military operations about Manila since the Filipina insurrection began, on the night of 4th of February. It was made by Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, commanding the First Brigade of the Second Division of the Eighth Army Corps, and is dated, "In the field, near Caloocan, P. I., Feb. 22, 1899." It is, in the main, a synopsis of the several regimental reports describing more particularly the movements of his brigade in the operations around Manila,

from the 4th to the 22d of February. The regiments included are the Tenth Pennsylvania, Third Artillery, First Montana nfantry, Twentieth Kansas Infantry, and First Idaho Infantry.

When the alarm was given on the night of the 4th instant, Col. Hawkins, comanding the Tenth Pennsylvania infan try, whose troops occupied the right of the advanced line in rear of the Chinese hospital, moved out four companies of his command from their city barracks to upport his outposts, which had sustained a considerable oblique fire from block house No. 4, and from a force stationed at the Chinese hospital, directly at the front. The enemy had, however, made no advance, and no casualties had been caused by his fire. During the night the nemy made two advances in considerable force, but were easily checked by the line of skirmishers without the main line firing a shot. At dawn the enemy made another and more determined advance, which was also checked by the outpost

After daylight the Utah battery, sta-tioned near the Chinese cemetery, shelled the enemy's position for half an hour, and Col. Hawkirs advanced his entire line rapidly forward. He was met with volley firing, but when within 200 yards of the insurgent line the enemy nade a precipitate retreat. The latter's fire had been high and wild, and the only casualties at that point were two men wounded in the Pennsylvania command. The Pennsylvania troops continued their advance to a valley in front of the hospital, where they were met with a heavy fire from the insurgents in and about the red church near the Chinese cemetery.

#### Mai. Blerer Wounded.

At this point Maj. Bierer, commanding the Pennsylvania left, was wounded and compelled to retire. Maj. Bell, of the Engineer Corps, reported to Col. Hawkins and was assigned to command the left wing, where he rendered valuable service. The line continued to advance, its fire being replied to with spirit by the enemy. When within about 360 yards of the insurgent line the Pennsylvania troops by a brilliant charge swept them their position, forcing them to retreat in a northerly direction. Soon after the regiment, together with a detach-ment of the First Montana and First South Dakota, under Col, Frost, formed line to the north of the blockhouse, facing Caloocan, was halted by the di-vision commander, and started off in an casterly direction. A new line was es-tablished, promptly intrenching, and was still held at the date of the report. Col. Hawkins speaks in high terms of the conduct of the officers and men of his command, and commends several of these officers by name.

The Third Artillery left its barracks in Manila at 10 o'clock on the night of February 4 and deployed in the darkness behind the line of dikes situated upon rice fields and bamboo thickets, its left rest-ing on the railroad tracks and its right on the leper hespital. The troops at that point had already been engaged and a point had already been engaged and a hostile advance repelled by our force. The following day an almost continuous fire was kept up by the Mantana and Kansas regiments, to the right and left, respectively. The dikes were neavily wooded, hamboo thickets intervened, and respectively. The dikes were nearly wooded, bamboo thickets intervened, and rice fields dotted with numerous native buts extended some distance away. The concealed fire of the enemy was very annoving and caused many casualties.

### Ousted by Volley Firing.

At this juncture a company of the Twentieth Kansas Infantry, under the veteran Capt. Elliott, appeared upon the scene, and was ordered to support the First Montana. All three regiments went ferward at about the same time, sweeping the ground, driving the insurgents from their cover, and killing a number of them. These movements resulted in establishing the line on better ground. Maj. Kobbe having prepared to join in the attack on the insurgent position at the Chinese cemetery on his flank, discovered a continuous firing line of insurgents posted among the bushes and along the wall of the Chinese church, the enemy directing his shots against our lines in front. Mai. begin from two of his batteries, driving back the enemy in considerable numbers, despite the efforts of their officers to stay the flight. The forward movement was which was taken by Company G, of the Twentieth Kansas, which company is highly praised by its then immediate commander, Maj. Kobbe.

In the action of February 10, the Third Artillery advanced, deploying on the ground in front of its original position, and opening fire by command only. As it cleared a ravine upon which it had previously rested, Maj. Bell, of the engi-neers, led a company of the Montana regiment forward out of the ravine, alregiment forward out of the ravine, almost at right angles to Maj. Kobbe's right front, whose flank then practically rested "in the air." The Montana men were firing as they advanced upon the insurgent intrenchments, and by so doing rendered timely aid to the forward movement of the Third Artillery.

On receipt of information that his outposts, consisting of two companies, had been attacked and had fallen back to St. Lazaro Cemetery, Col. Kessler, of the aro Cemetery, Col. Kessler, of the si Montana, proceeded to re-enforce same with two other companies. Firwas kept up throughout the night, but a small effect, and on the following ming a detachment made an advance in St. Lazaro. Cemetery, fired the ning a detachment made an advance in St. Lazaro. Cemetery, fired the ses on its immediate front, and retir-to the cemetery. Subsequently a dement of the regiment, in conjunction in the Tenth Pennsylvania, captured Chinese hospital. The First Montana participated in the movement which alted in the capture of the Chinese letery, and also in the general advance the brigade upon Caloocan, Febru-10.

Col. Funston's Men in Action.

The outpost of the Twentieth Kansas, cated near the tramway car station the Caleocan road, was fired upon by insurgent patrols about 10 o'clock p. m., February 4. An alarm instantly put the entire regiment under arms in its barracks in the city. One battalion was held quarters and two others, under Col. Funston, marched to the support of the outposts line, which by that time was sharply engaged. They were joined hi a detachment from the Utah battery. The fire, which was concealed, came from the woods about 200 yards in front. The fire was returned by occasional vol-

The next day Col. Funston advanced his line without difficulty, the two field pieces opening fire on the insurgent barricades and trenches about 500 yards distant. This fire became so galling that the command-er of the regiment deemed an advance imperative, and having sent three com-panies to the left flank to patrol, he led seven companies on a charge up the road and through the gardens and bamboo thickets flanking it, and advancing directly upon the enemy's strong position. The charge was gallantly made, the men

The charge was gallantly made, the men firing as they advanced.

The insurgents stood until the Kansasilne had come within sixty or seventy yards of them, when they gave way. The victors advanced and occupied both barricades, and were preparing to assault the small blockhouses, when the regiment was recalled by the division commander and sent back to the position at the church, from which it had just advanced.

The combat resulted in a small loss to she regiment and much more serious moriality to the enemy. The next day the regiment advanced to the barricades which had been taken the previous evening, and occupied them. There was no opposition, the enemy having fled.

On the afternoon of the 7th, the regiment had another brush with the enemy, who had become bold and aggressive. One of the companies having become involved with the enemy in the timber in front of the regimental line, it became necessary to support it and to dislodge the enemy. Permission to do this was given Col. Funston by the brigade commander. He promptly led three companies to the support of the men engaged in the wood, attacked the insuraem position, and carried it at the point of the bavonet. The combat lasted less than half an hour, but was exceedingly sharp. One officer, Lieut, Alford, was killed ouiright and six enlisted men wounded in this engagement and twenty-six insurgents were found dead on the ground where they fell.

The Advance on Caloocan. The companies then fell back to the trenched line, which line was left undis-turbed until the 10th, when, in conjunction with the First Montana and the Third Artillery, the regiment advanced on the town of Caloocan. The advance I wentieth Kansas, holding the left of the brigade line, was made through dense woods and in the face of a hot, though badly directed fire. On this day the regiment last two collected nent lost two enlisted men killed and on officer and eight enlisted men wounded, but did not stop its advance until it had passed through and some distance beyond Caloocan, where it was halted and a new line made. Col. Funston bears testimony

line made. Col. Funston bears testimony to the good conduct of his officers and men generally, especially singling out Maj. Metcalf, who was his strong hand during all the operations.

Two battalions of the First Idaho Infantry, under Maj. Figgins, also rendered efficient service in the advance upon Caloocan. During the open fighting on the 16th and 11th Capt. Thomas R. Hamer was wounded. The battalions of the First Idaho having rendered willing, gallant, and arduous service to the First Brigade, were relieved on February 12 and returned to Manila. Gen. Otls says that this concludes the

reports of the infantry troops engaged. He says he made them thus detailed for the reason that the movements and ac-tions described were a part of the initial operations against the Filipino rebels, pospeculiar importance on that ac-The services of the divisional ar-which co-operated with his brigade in the various operations are ac-knowledged by Gen. Otis.

#### NORTH CAROLINA JUDGESHIP.

The Law Forbids Ewart's Reappointment by the President. In the face of the following facts it

seems that Senator Marion Butler will gain his point in his persistent fight against the confirmation of Hon. Hamilton G. Ewart as Federal Judge. Judge Dick tendered his resignation for retirement about February 1, 1898. Shortly after the President sent the nomination of Mr. Ewart to the Senate to fill the vacancy. The nomination was not acted upon by the Senate, but was

pending when the Senate adjourned. For his laboratory work in Cincinanti that the the existing vacancy the President again beef had been treated either with the gar appointed Judge Ewart July, 1898-for the appointed Judge Ewart July, 1898—for the recess. At the next session of the Senate, which convened in December, 1898, the President once more sent in the nomination of Ewart. It was again not acted upon by the Senate, but was pending when the session expired March 4, 1899. The question then is whether the President has the power to make the recess tion 1.769, Revised Statutes of the United States, which is as follows:

Section 1,769. The President is authorized to fill all vacancies which may happen during the recess of the Senate by reason of death or resignation or exon the Sist of January last. In this inpiration of term of office, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session thereafter. And if no appointment, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is made to an office so vacant or temporarily filled during such next session of the Senate, the office shall session of the Senate, the onice shall remain in abeyance, without any salary, fees, or emoluments attached thereto, until it is filled by appointment thereto by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and during such time all the powers and duties belonging to such office shall be exercised by such other officer as may by law exercise such powers and duties in case of a vacancy in such office. Judge Ewart is in the city now and is naturally concerned about the evident wording of the law.

Japan's Protest Probably Effective. Ottawa, Ont., April 10.-The govern ment has been informed that for the third time the Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain has protested against the antiapanese legislation passed by the British olumbia Legislature last year. This pro-set, it is expected, will be effective, espe-ially in view of Mr. Chamberlain's wellknown desire to have a friendly under standing with Japan.

Dorothy-Wasn't Marguerite strict about keeping Lent? Alice-Indeed, she was; she wouldn't al-low any but clergymen to propose to her.

### "Welcome, Evil, If Thou Comest Alone."

One evil that cannot come alone is impure blood. If this is allowed, it is attended by kindred ailments galore. This condition means that every vein and artery of the body, instead of carrying to the organs a healthgiving flow of life, is laden with a slow and impure fluid that is harming instead

It is unfortunate when there is "bad blood" between people. It is worse when it is inside of you. Hood's Sarsaparilla will not make enemies friends, but it will make "bad blood" good blood, and blood should be of the best

quality. Hood's never disappoints. Blood Poisoning—"When I enlisted in Montana for the Cuban war I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and got several com-rades to do so. It seemed to make us proof against heat and fatigue at Key West and Tampa, while others gave out, also in Cuba. I was wounded at San Juan with a brass jacket bullet, but got no treatment until I arrived at Fort McPherson, Ga. The surgeon said if it had not been for my good rich blood that the brass shell would have poisoned me sure and I would have

lost my arm." GEORGE P. COOPER, Co. G. 25th U. S. Inf., Washington Barracks, D. C. Scrofula-" For months I went to hosfor treatment of screfulous ulcer without results. They said it was the worst they ever treated. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. Twelve bottles entirely cured CYRUS G. UPHAM, Needham, Mass.

Leg Sores - "Sores on my wife's limb were so bad she could not walk. Phy-sicians' aid of no value and she used crutches. After taking Hood's Sarsapa rilla, she laid them aside and walked freely.' Fred A. Hoyle, Reynolds Bridge, Conn.

Salt Rheum-"My mother was seriously afflicted with salt rheum and painful running sores. No medicine helped her until Hood's Sarsaparilla was used, which until Hood's Sarsaparilla was used, which made her entirely well." Esse E. Maple-STONE, 358 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.



only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## CERMICIDE WAS USED

Dr. Castle's Opinion as to Treatment of Army Beef.

CHEMICAL POSSIBLY FORMALINE

Describes Odor of the Beef at Lakeland as Aromatic and Acrid - Was Told by Armour's Agent that a Preservative Was Used-Testimony as to the Authen- | glad to learn that the trouble is apparen Walker on the Canned Beef.

The army court of beef inquiry re sumed its sessions at 10 o'clock yesterday, with Rear Admiral John G. Walker, President of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, on the stand. He said that canned roast beef had been used by the commission's surveying parties on the listhmus. He added that the men did not itary and naval authorities here to give expedition to the tropics he would include some of the canned beef as a ration, but not very much of it.

Dr. Charles H. Castle, an assistant surgeon of the First Ohio Cavalry, for a time brigade surgeon, and one of the years. men whose names were given by Lleut Gampfer as being present at Lakeland Fla., when Mr. Morehouse, agent for Armour & Co., said that their beef had been chemically treated, said that on two of asions he had found the meat spoiled after it had passed inspection.

On the 16th of August he had met the Armour agent-his name he did not know-in the presence of Capt. Carmichael and Lieut. Gampfer at the commissary depot. On this occasion Dr. Cas tle had called the attention of the agent o some disolorations of a greenish character on the meat, when the agent had replied: "The discoloration is due to some chemical with which the beef was treated upon being put in the refrigerator."

"I asked him what the formula was," ontinued Dr. Castle, "but he replied that he did not know; that the formula was unknown to him."

Refused the Refrigerator Meat. Dr. Castle identified a letter he had addressed to the chief commissary at Tampa on the 23d of August last asking he be allowed to purchase beef at Lakeland and not compelled to receive beef shipped in because of the frequent condemnations of the re rigerator beef from Tampa. Failing to receive a prompt response to the letter. he had wired and had received authority or a time to make the purchases of local

Describing the odor emitted by the meat, Dr. Castle said it was not of a disgusting character, but that it was an aromatic, acrid, sour smell. He had reached the conclusion since he had returned to beef had been treated either with the gas formaldehyde or the kindred solution, for maline-used 'n gaseous form as a germicide and disinfectant, and as a liquid as the Department of Agriculture will show a museum fluid for preserving anatomical the average condition of winter wheat on and pathological specimens. He had made no report to any superior officer concerning the agent's statements, because he had supposed that the War Department knew of the process, if any was used.

Mr. Sidney Reid, a reporter in the New

York office of the Associated Press, gave the particulars of an interview he had terview Gen. Miles was represented as telling of the inquiries he had set afoot as saying that the canned roast beef was nothing more than the refuse of beef from which beef extract had been made, and that the embalmed beef was treated with

Miles Interview Doctored.

Mr. Reid presented the court with a cor rect copy of the interview with Gen. Miles printed in the New York Herald as prenared by him. Referring to an interview Herald, Mr. Reid said it was not a correct reproduction of his report of the Miles interview. "I saw portions of my inter view in the Herald," he said, "combined with other matter which I did not write. In reply to questions from Maj. Lee Mr. Reid said he did not have Gen. Miles testimony before the War Investigating Commission in mind when he talked with him, or when he wrote his article, His conversation with the General had occurred in the office of the hotel, and the latter had at first declined to be inter-viewed, excusing himself several times. Upon a later attempt on his part Gen on a later attempt on his part Gen, s had consented to read what pur-ed to be interviews with him in the York evening papers of that date, had then expressed himself as reputed in the Associated Press dis-

atches. "I don't claim that the verbiage is ab-olutely correct," he said, "but I do claim hat it is correct in substance, and that t does not misrepresent what Gen. Miles aid." Moreover he had volunteered to ubmit the interview to Gen. Miles when critten out, but the General had said that e was 100 busy to give attention to it or was too busy to give attention to it or

fter it was prepared.

The court then adjourned for the day. Gen. Shafter was in the court-room for time during the day. He will testify to-

### GEN. CHAFFEE ON BEEF.

Refrigerator Article All Right-Too Many Troops Leaving Cuba. New York, April 10.-Gen, Chaffee will Vashington to testify to-morrow efore the army beef inquiry court. He

The beef is all right. We are using the same canned beef and refrigerated beef that was used during the Santiago cam-paign. Of course, you know a can of beef will spoil just like a can of peas or corn, but there were no poisons or acids in any of it. Canned beef is not, of course, a de-sirable food. My men take the refriger-ated beef every time in preference to beef

in the hoof."
"In my opinion," said Gen. Chaffee,
"they are taking too many soldiers away
rom Cuba at present. In Havana the
anitary conditions are much improved,
but I believe it will be another year beore the place is entirely cleaned. The
solice force is done excellent. police force is doing excellent work, though handicapped by the fact that many of them are from the country. Improvements are steadily going on. "Cuban soldiers are complaining that the \$2.000,000 sent to them is too small a sum. They will accept it. I believe, and if they don't, why, we can bring the policy of the property of the p sum. They will accept it, I believe if they don't, why, we can bring it

Second West Virginia Mustered Out. Greenville, S. C., April 10.-The last volthe Second West Virginia, Col. Casteel was mustered out. The men celebrated at a lively rate, but no serious trouble occurred and the muster was without inci-dent. Seven companies were taken home by the Seaboard Air Line and the rest by the Southern on special trains, which left this afternoon for various points in West Virginia.

Massachusetts Off to Join Sampson, New York, April 10.-The United States attle-ship Massachusefts passed ou parantine at 5:35 p. m., bound south to join the North Atlantic squadron, which was reported on Saturday to have sailed from La Guayra for Trinidad.

Cruiser Yosemite at Brooklyn Yard. New York, April 10.-The United States auxiliary cruiser Yosemite has arrived here from Norfolk. She will go to the navy yard to fit out for a voyage to Ma-

Maj. Russell to Investigate a Strike. The War Department has decided to in stitute an expert investigation into the merits of the controversy between the Superintendent of the Rock Island Arsenal and the striking employes, and to that end yesterday designated Maj. Rus-

sell, of the Ordnance Department, to make an examination, which will form the basis of action by the department. Maj. Russell will start for Rock Island Friday.

## WELCOMED BY BERMUDANS.

The Cruiser Raleigh an Object of Lively Popular Interest. Hamilton, Bermuda, April 10.-The United States cruiser Raleigh, Capt. Coghlan, arrived at Murray's anchorage yesterday at 10:30 o'clock a. m. She reports having experienced fair weather from the Azores excepting on April 7 and 8, when a hard blow delayed the vessel's progress.

The officers and men of the cruiser are

good health and spirits; are very en-usiastic over the successful campaign in the Philippine Islands, and are ver ticity of the Miles Interview-Admiral ly nearly over. The Americans are very much pleased at the reception accorded the Raleigh at the British ports touche at on the way home. She still has her war paint on and shows her battle scars plainly.

The usual salutes were exchanged with the forts. The shores were lined with gallant ship, and the British warships at the dockyard were also crowded with

like this beef, preferring bacon and the fresh native beef. But while this was true, the canned beef had not been found miral to-day. The people on the Raleigh miral to-day. The people on the Raleigh to be unwholesome. If outfitting a large have been informed of the preparation being made to receive them at New York. The Navy Department has reached the determination that the Raleigh shall be repaired at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H. The work will consume nearly two

Assistant Attorney General James E. Boyd has been named by Mayor Van Wyck, of New York, as one of the memthe 18th instant. Col. Boyd will go to New York on the occasion. He is making an effort to have the Secretary of the Navy send the Raleigh to North Carolina as soon as the fete at New York is over. The officers and crew have on board a piece of Spanish artillery, captured at Manila, which is to be presented to the city of Raleigh. Col. Boyd thinks he will succeed in having the ship sent to Wil-mington, N. C., where this trophy can be received formally and the State have an opportunity of showing its appreciation of the compliment.

#### RULES FOR THE CANTEEN.

Order Based on Attorney General's Dec

sion Issued to Army Posts. The War Department yesterday issue the order to the commandants of all United States military posts to carry out the law of the last Congress relative to the sale of intoxicants in canteens. The orsale of intoxicants in canteens. The or-der is very long, for it recites the full text of the opinion of Attorney General Griggs and involves only a few changes in the present regulations governing the canteens. The only one of substance is that hereafter no officer or enlisted man, but only civilian employes may dispense beer in the canteens.

#### WHEAT BELOW THE AVERAGE.

The April Crop Report Shows an Un-

usually Low Condition. The April report of the statistician of April 1 to have been 77.9, against 86.7 on April 1, 1898, 81.4 on April 1, 1897, and a tenear average of 84.4. The averages for the principal winter wheat States are as follows: Pennsylvania, 89; Texas, 71; Tennessee, 71; Ohio, 86; Michigan, 75; Indiana, California, 93. Of the thirty States producing winter wheat, twenty-six, containing over 76 per cent, of the total winter wheat acreage, report a condition below their respective ten-year averages.

concerning the beef supplied to the army, 84.9, against 92.1 on April 1, 1888, 88.9 on April 1, 1897, and a ten-year average of 90.

The percentage of mortality among farm animals, swine excepted, has been of the East and the West. higher than for many years past. Of horses 2.3 per cent, are reported as having died from disease, against 2 per cent, the preceding year, and a ten-year average of 1.8 per cent. Of cattle a mortality of 2.2 per cent, from winter exposure and of 2.03 per cent, from disease is reported, against 1.3 per cent, from exposure and 2 per cent, from disease the preceding wints. per cent. from disease is reported, against 1.3 per cent. from exposure and 2 per cent. from disease the preceding winter, and 1.6 per cent. from exposure, and 1.6 per cent. also from disease as the ten-year average.

### ELEPHANT CRUSHES HIS KEEPER.

'Rajah" Enraged by the Commands of an Intoxicated Circus Man.

Kansas City, Mo., April 10.-Rajah, a Brothers Circus Company, which has been wintering in Argentine, Kans., near here, yesterday killed its keeper, Frank Fisher. Fisher had returned to the tent intoxi-cated and tried to make the different animals perform.

ng to the elephant, he hugged the teast's trunk and ordered it to open its mouth. Becoming enraged, Rajah crush-ed Fisher's arm, and throwing him to the ground, made repeated efforts to pierce the prostrate trainer's body with its tusks. Unable to reach him, Rajah finally tusks. Unable to reach him, Rajah finally knelt upon Fisher, crushing his life out before assistance could arrive.

Fisher was twenty-eight years old, and his home was in Montreal, Canada. He is said to be Rajah's ninth victim.

New York, April 10.-At the semi-annual meeting of the New York Presbytery, held to-day, unanimous approval was given to the Fifth Avenue Church's call to the Rev. Dr. Alexander Connell, of England, who is to take the place of the late Dr. John Hall. The same action was taken in the call of the Fourth Presbyterian Church to the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, of Philadelphia.

Parmer Fahnstock thinks he owns the stock he is so proud of. But as a matter of fact the stock owns him. He is the humble servant of horse, cow and pig. He looks after them better than he looks after him-

self, and feeds them before he feeds him-self. That is why it so often happens that just about the time that Farmer Fahnstock has Fahnstock has reached the place where he can take

things easy, he breaks down.

No class of people have been more S. J. properties of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery than farmers and SEC. 22-0 vents as cures disease. It keeps the stomach in healthy operation, stimulates the

organs of digestion and nutrition and in-creases the secretions of the blood-making glands. The use of "Golden Medical Discovery" at seasons when the strain of work is greatest, keeps the system in perfect working order and prevents the break down which comes from over drafts on

"I used ten bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and several vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets' a year ago this spring, and have had no trouble with indigestion since," writes Mr. W. T. Thompson, of Townsend, Broadwater Co., Montana. "Words fall to tell how thankful I am for the relief, as I had suffered so much and it seemed that the doctors could do me no good. I get down in weight to 175 pounds, and was not able to work at all. Now't weigh nearly 150 and can do a day's work on the farm. I have recommended your medicines to several, and shail always have a good word to say for Dr. Pierce and his medicines."

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant.

A single item of medical knowledge when life is at stake has a value past computation. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser has 1005 pages of priceless paragraphs. This great work is sent less paragraphs. This great work is sent absolutely free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper-bound edition, or 31 stamps for edition in cloth. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffelo, N. Y.

## NATION FACING A TASK

Portions of Gov. Roosevelt's Address in Chicago.

SUBJECT, "THE STRENUOUS LIFE"

Points Out Duty Devolved Upon People of the United States to Attempt Solution of Problems Involved in Acquisition of New Dependencies-Scores Those Congressmen Who Have Opposed Legislation Aiming to Improve Army and Navy. Vateran Warrior of State of Shakes Hands with Gen. Shakes

Chicago, April 10 .- Seldom, if ever, in Chicago has a more enthusiastic body of men mer around the banquet table than the one which met to-night under the auspices of the Hamilton Club, to celebrate Appomattox Day and to greet Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, who had come from Albany as the guest of honor of the club. The enthusiastic was extended in generous measure to the other speakers of the evening, but the great er part of it was given to the Governor when he rose to make his address on "The Strenuous Life."

The hall was a mass of waving handkerchiefs and napkins, and the cheers that greeted him as he rose prevented the speaker for many minutes from beginning his speech. It was a greeting such as one man does not receive more than once or

The boxes of the Auditorium, in which bers of the committee to arrange for the banquet was held, as well as the beception to the cruiser Raleigh on her seats in the hall back of the banquet arrival in this country from Manila. The Raleigh is expected in New York about had come to look on, and to listen to the speeches, and these, as well as the bers of the Hamilton Club and their invited guests, joined in the welcome that for a few minutes seemed to overpower the Governor.

Fully six hundred were around the banquet tables when President Cody, of the club, who presided, rapped for order, and in a short, but felicitous address introduced the guest of the evening. Gov. Roosevelt said, in part:

Cannot Avoid New Responsibilities.

"We cannot avoid meeting great issues. All that we can determine for ourselves is whether we shall meet them well or ill. Last year we could not help being brought face to face with the problem of war with Spain. All we could decide was whether we should shrink like cowards from the contest, or enter into it as beseemed a brave and high-spirited people; and, once in, whether failure or success should to take his former employe over to the war Department.

"So it is now. We cannot avoid the responsibilities that confront us in Ha-waii, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. All we can decide is whether we shall meet them in a way that will re-dound to the national credit, or whether we shall make of our dealings with these new problems a dark and shameful page in our history. To refuse to deal with them at all merely amounts to dealing with them badly. We have a given prob-lem to solve. If we undertake the solution, there is, of course, always danger that we may not solve it aright. But to refuse to undertake the solution simply renders it certain that we cannot possbily

solve it aright. "We cannot sit huddled within our borders and avow ourselves merely an assemblage of well-to-do hucksters, who care nothing for what happens beyond. Such a policy would defeat even its own end, for as the nations grow to ever wider and wider interests and are we are to hold our own in the struggle

A Legacy of Duty.

"So much for the commercial side. From the standpoint of international bonor, the argument is even stronger. The guns that thundered off Manila and Santiago left us echoes of glory, but they also left medieval tyranny only to make room for savage anarchy, we had better not have begun the task at all. It is worse than idle to say that we have no duty to perform and can leave to their fates the islands we have conquered. Such a course would be the course of infamy. It would be followed at once by utter chaos in the wretched islands themselves. stronger, manlier power would have to step in and do the work; and we would have shown ourselves weaklings, unable to carry to successful completion the labors that great and high-spirited nations

are eager to undertake.
"The work must be done. We cannot escape our responsibility, and if we are worth our salt, we shall be glad of the chance to do the work-glad of the chance to show ourselves equal to one of the great tasks set modern civilization great tasks set modern civilization.

But let us not deceive ourselves as to
the importance of the task. Let us not
be misled by vainglory into underestimating the strain it will put on our powers. Above all, let us, as we value our own
self-respect, face the responsibilities with
proper seriousness courage, and high proper seriousness, courage, and high resolve. We must demand the highes order of integrity and ability in our pub c men who are to grapple with these ew problems. We must hold to a rigid accountability those public servants who show unfaithfulness to the interests of the nation or inability to rise to the high level of the new demands upon our strength and our resources.

### Men Who Wrought Evil.

Gov. Roosevelt, speaking of the need for a larger and stronger army, paid tribute, first to those who had built and were building up the navy to its present efficiency, and to the officers who have accomplished such great results. And

then he said: "Be just to those who built up the navy, and for the sake of the future of the country keep in mind those who opposed its building up. Read the Congressional Record. Find out the Senators and Congressmen who opposed the grants purchase of armor, without which the ships were worthless; who opposed any adequate maintenance for the Navy Department, and strove to cut down number of men necessary to man our fleets.

one and all working to bring disaster on the country. They have no share in the glory of Manila, in the honor of Santiago. They have no cause to feel proud of the valor of our sea Captains, of the renown of our flag. Their motives may or may not have been good, but their acts were heavily fraught with evil. They did il spite of their sinister opposition."

Before Gov. Roosevelt delivered his address Gen. John C. Black, of Chicago, spoke on "Grant" and eulogized the great commander in a warm and happy manner.

He said:

### Gen. Black's Eulogy on Grant.

"A very human man; of many weak-esses; of wide experience; of many forines; trying all depths and all heights fitter by his very frailties for his great ask, for thereby he knew his fellow-men of tender heart, yet of adamantine will hat ruled the heart; doclle in council, yet inexorable in execution; of peech and spotless fidelity; long silent the public, yet gifted in converse with his friends; a mercliess foe; a gentle con-queror, his fame will grow as more and more we realize the tremendous era in which he worked and in which he was, with one exception, the greatest actor, commander, conqueror, preserver, pro-tector, President, Grant."

His remarks were greeted with much applause. Congressman Evan Settle, of Kentucky, followed with an address upon "Lee." The applause which had greeted the remarks of Gen. Black found its coun-terpart in the cheers that met the Ken-tuckian's praise of the great Southern seader.

Postmaster General Smith closed the addresses relating to the civil war by an address on "The Union." His remarks were met with the greatest applause, and expenditures, \$3,910,000.

his sentiment that the flag that flew over the men who followed Grant now flew alike for those who marched with Lee, and would continue to fly for both, called forth cheers of approval.

At the conclusion of the banquet Gov. Roosevelt spent a short time in his hotel and was then driven to the Michigan Central depot, where he took a train for Ann Arbor, where he is to address the students of Michigan University to-morrow.

The following telegram was received from President McKinley:

Washington, D. C., April 10. Mr. Hope R. Cody, President Hamilton Clab, Chi-

cago:
Prossure of engagements here prevents in acceptance of cordial invitation extended for the banwet this evening. This I very much regre would be a great pleasure to join with the Ha ice to our distracted Union and marked a new and MILLIAM M'KINLEY.

### CAPT. JACK FROM CUBA.

Capt. Arthur B. Jack, aged nineteer American by birth, veteran of the Cuban Army, and valuable servant of the Amercans in Cuba, for whom he acted as an interpreter, arrived in Washington a few days ago for the purpose of securing an taste and acceptable to the system. It

oin the Cuban Army, and in March, 1897, to took a boat at Baltimore, bound for the and of the oppressed. The young man first secured a position as Sergeant, and rapidly advanced through all the grades o a Captain's commission. Americans armies began to land in Cuba. Capt. Jack sought to sever his connection with the Cubans, and finally was granted his discharge. He got his papers from Gen. Roloff, Inspector General of the Army, under whose immediate charge he had served. On July 23, he came over to the American side, and at once found employment as an interpreter, his year and a half among the Cubans having put him in perfect command of their langu The young Captain became acquainted with the leading army officers, including Gen. Shafter, whom he frequently accom panied on trips about Santiago. On the 8th of March Jack quit his job and came back on the government transport McClellan for New York. After three weeks stay in New York Jack came to Washington early Saturday morning.

Yesterday evening Gen. Shafter granted him an interview. The General, genial and kindhearted as he is by nature, at once recognized the diminutive Cuban veteran, and shook hands. The General re-called that Jack was twice wounded, and that he had made an excellent interpreter.

Var Department. Capt. Jack sald yesterday evening that he still had large sums coming to him or his year and a half of service in Cuba. He has papers purporting to show this, but he hardly hopes to realize a cent on them. "I never had a day's pay for all the time I served with the Cubans," he said, "It was a hard life. We were all half starved. One time I lived for six days off the heart of the palmetto tree, together with coffee."

To-night at the meeting of the County Mayor Farley announced that inasm as he had qualified in the morning subsequent acts of appointive officials a by Mr. McKisson were illegal. He clared that the officials would be held p sonally responsible for their acts. Legether with coffee."

#### DEATH OF EX-SENATOR TABOR.

Appendicitis the Cause-Lost His Enormous Wealth in Bad Investments. Denver, Col., April 10.-Hon. H. A. W. Tabor, Postmaster of this city and ex-United States Senator, died at 9:30 a. m. to-day of appendicitis, after three days'

Horace A. W. Tabor was born in Orleans County, Vt., November 26, 1830. He migrated to Kansas in 1855, where he migrated to Kansas in 1855, where he higher. Woolled sheep, 4.09(3.50; clipped do., served a term in the Legislature. In @4.50; unshorn lambs, 3.50938.70; clipped do., 4 1860 he engaged in placer mining in Calbrought into closer and closer contact, if ifornia Gulch (now Leadville.) In partnership with Augustus Riche and George T. for naval and commercial supremacy, we must build up our power without our own borders. We must build the isthmian canal and we must creat the political of the canal and we must creat the political of the canal and we must creat the political of the canal and we must creat the political of the canal and we must creat the political of the canal and we must creat the canal and we must creat the canal canal and we must creat the canal canal and we must creat the canal cana ous profits and quickly made Tahor richest man in Colorado. In 1880 and 1881 he built the Tabor Block and the Tabor Opera House in this city and donated to the government the site of the Federal building. In 1880 he was elected Lieuten-

ant Governor. When Senator Teller entered President when Senator Teller entered President Arthur's Cabinet Mr. Tabor was appointed as United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of thirty days. He was a candidate for the long term as Senator, but was defeated by one vote.

In 1888 Mr. Tabor was appointed Postmaster of Denver. He had lost his wealth by unfortunate investments.

Denver, Col., April 10.-William Whist, editor of the German Herald, of this city, is dead at the age of sixty-four years. He had been ailing from a complication of diseases several weeks, but was improving when his wife died suddenly of apoplexy. He survived her death only wenty-four hours.

by unfortunate investments.

Colorado Springs, Col., April 10.-Dr. James B. Gibson, one of the best-known culists in the West, is dead in this city of tuberculosis of the kidneys. Dr. son was formerly senior surgeon of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital in New York City. He ranked among the fore-most oculists of the country.

Dubuque, Iowo, April 10.-Thomas Hardie, leader in educational and Masonic circles in the Northwest, died to-day, aged eighty years. He was Secretary of Dubuque Board of Education for forty Albany, N. Y., April 10.-Richard A.

Assembly, was stricken with heart fallure in the Assembly lobby to-night and Indianapolis, Ind., April 10,-Col. B. C. Shaw died to-day. He served with dis-

tinction in the civil war, was twice elect-

ed State Treasurer, and served as Chair-

the Democratic State Central

Derrsch, assistant finance clerk of the

### POUNDED WITH A FISH PLATE.

forth Carolina Soldier Fatally Injured by a Virginian-Several Arrests Made.

Savannah, Ga., April 10.-Private James Murdock, of Company E, First North Carolina Regiment, is at the government hospital in a critical condition. Private Cook, of the same regiment and company, is at the hospital, considerably bruised. Both men were injured yesterday afternoon, near Avondale range, by three mem-bers of the Fourth Virginia Regiment. It ems there was a quarrel and fight, par-cipated in by several North Carolina and irginia men, each party taking sides, he men were more or less under the in-

The men were more or less inder the in-fluence of liquor.

One of the Virginia men got hold of a heavy railroad ishpiate. With this he struck Murdock and while he was down pounded him into insensibility before he could be rescued by his friends. Cook at-tempted to aid Murdock in his fight and was badly used up. Three Virginians have been arrested, but the officers will not give their names.

Murdeck is likely to die from his injuries. Cook is not badly hurt. There is considerable hard feeling between the North Carolina and Virginia regiments

No Discontent in Perto Rico.

W. H. Elliott, Director of Posts of Porto Rico, has sent to the Post-office De partment a report dated March 27. He describes a tour through the district from which rumors of disorder and suspected white, 26; No. 2 white, 34 1-2; track white 36; No. 2 white, 36; No. 2 no signs of discontent were disc The postal service, as organized under the supervision of Mr. Robinson, was found to be giving satisfaction.

New York, April 10.-Eliza Koven, for-

Insomnia Cause of Weman's Suicide

ty-four years of age, committed suicide in Jersey City to-day. She shot herself twice, once in the head and the second time through the heart. Mrs. Koven had been in poor health for six weeks past and complained that she could not sleep. She was divorced about a year ago. Receipts and Expenditures.



#### An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficia effects of the well known remed SYRUP OF Figs, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co., illy the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants know them in the form most refreshing to the appointment as interpreter in the Philippines. The youthful Captain is of slight stature, and has a torts face, but appears remarkably active and intelligent. He has had a varied careet. Two years ago, when he was studying at the High School at Richmond, Va., he decided to any to the Chen Army and in March 1862. every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys liver and bowels, without weak or irritating them, make it the idea

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by known to the CALIFORNIA FIG Syn Co. only. In order to get its bene effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Comp printed on the front of every packag CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK. N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

#### M'KISSON STILL CLAIMS OFFICE.

Mayor Farley Qualifies and Notifies On cials Their Acts Are Illegal. Cleveland, April 10 .- At the me the City Council this evening May

Farley had qualified in the for bond with the city clerk, Fro time until the meeting of the both Mr. Farley and the retiring Mar Robert E. McKisson, claimed the The former served notice on their acts would be illegal after 10 To-night at the meeting of th sonally responsible for their acts. Legal complications may result.

#### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York, April 10.-BEEVES-Receipts, 2.23 alow; live cattle, 11 1-4@12; live sheep, 13 1-2; lambs, 14; refrigerator beef, 9 3-4.

CALVES—Receipts, 5 352, demand full

wer. Common to choice yeals, 4.09% 3.8; 6.00@6.25 SHEEP AND LAMES-Receipts \$ 572. action HOGS-Receipts, 12,675; steady at 4.00@4.25

12,094 head. The receipts number nearly more than those of last week, and co

## BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Baltimore, April 10.-PLOUR-Quiet: Weste WHEAT—Steady at decline; No. 2 145-8@743-4; the month, 745-8@743-4 151-4; July, 74 asked; steamer, No. 2 0 3-4; receipts, 16,555 bushels ock, 288,445 bushels; sales, 27,000 rn, by sample, 70@75 1-2; Southern, on gra

he month, 38 1-46/38 1-2; May, 8 2-8; June, 39 asked; steamer, mice p37 1-2; receipts, 111.458 bushels; expoundables; stock, 1,669,534 bushels; sales, 64s; Southern white corn, 41 asked; do. OATS-Duil; No. 2 white, 356 55 1-2; No. 2 m OATS—Dull; No. 29,885 bushels; expands. 27,283; receipts, 29,885 bushels.

RYE—Firm; No. 2, near by, 51 1-4@57 3-4. No Western, 59 3-4; receipts, 2,782 bushels; expands. 4,871 bushels; stocks, 115,155 bushels; expands. HAY—Firm; No. 1 timothy, 12,50@413.00 GRAIN FREIGHTS—Unsettled and lower stocking the property of the Liverpool, per bushel, 11-24. April, Corp. orders, pur quarter, 28,64. 272. 50. April, Corp. orders, pur quarter, 28,64. 272. 50. April, Corp. orders.

CHEESE-Firm and active; 60-pound, latz 23-4; 33-pound, medium, 12-5-4615; 20-1011, 12-613-1-4-615; 20-1011, 12-613-1-4-615; 20-1011, 20-101, 2

# NEW YORK GRAIN.

New York, April 10,-WHEAT-Reaffoat; No. 1 hard Manis

## NEW YORK COTTON.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bank

New York Stock Exchange, Correspondent

ents Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann Co., New York.

Bowling Green, Ky., April 10.-Robert Douglass, Superintendent of the White National bank notes received yesterday Stone Quarry, near this city, and for redemption, \$182,567. Government reson Otto were shot by Frank Greits and Otto the Charles of wallis, a carpenter, to-day. Grottswalls surrendered. The cause of the shootist